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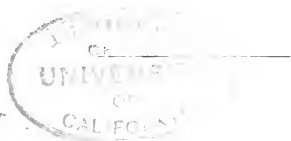
DELIVERED BY

John Willis Baer, LL.D.

WITH OTHER

ADDRESSES AND MESSAGES
OF CONGRATULATION

COLLEGE CAMPUS



*October Twenty-sixth
1906*

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ADDRESS BY

David Starr Jordan, LL. D.,

President of Leland Stanford Junior University

BEFORE we get through this morning, we are going to inaugurate Dr. Baer as president of a California college. We are going to put him securely in his seat in one of the noblest of all professions in the affairs of all lands, under the most gracious skies, in the midst of the most noble scenery, with plenty of elbow room, and among red-blooded people.

He has a great and noble task before him. As one of the two talking men of the California universities of the north, I am to represent both of them in a way, in giving Dr. Baer the right hand of fellowship and the left hand of advice.

It is customary nowadays to divide our colleges into two classes,—the large college and the small college. The large college is the one that has aspirations to be a university. The small college has not as yet such aspirations, although they may very easily be cultivated when a man comes along with the right sum of money. The small college has had its advantages and its disadvantages, its opportunities and its perils, discussed a good many times; and it has plenty of all these things.

Now, your college, Dr. Baer, for the present at least, is a small college. Whether it is large or small, there is one important consideration. The question is what you are going to do with it, how useful you are going to make it. A small college is a very noble thing. Once there were among English speaking colleges only small colleges. Oxford and Cambridge yet are collections of small colleges. In England, the university is an outgrowth from the co-operation of small colleges. In America, the small colleges have blossomed out into large ones, and the large ones have grown up into the university. The aim of the small college is to do good

work along chosen lines, and select the things it can do best and do them well. The university is an institution that reaches out in every direction that it is able to reach. It does work in a great many lines. A college is necessarily, in a way, conservative. Its work lies along the line of drill and routine. A university is essentially radical, because its work is carried on through lines of investigation. We may compare, in a way, a university to a large hotel, with a very extensive bill of fare of various things. You read down through this and select what you want. A college ought to have only one set of dishes. It should be like the menu or bill of fare of a good boarding house; and a good boarding house may have just as good a bill of fare as a great hotel. The only question is,—are the things well chosen, are they well cooked; and the questions with the small college will be,—are the subjects which it chooses to teach well selected, and are they well taught.

Now, the small college has a good many perils; but the chief ones are that it may pretend to do what it cannot do, or that it may pretend that the things it cannot do are not worth doing. So long as it is genuine and does well the things it tries, the question of large or small size is very incidental.

There are other perils of the small college, and one is that of striving to catch the eye in one way or another. Some small colleges, for instance, have had great foot-ball teams which were carefully selected and carefully hired in the surrounding country. Now, it is impossible to teach ethics, impossible to teach morals and religion, in a college that has a dishonest foot-ball team. Sometimes the small colleges will adopt those standards simply for the sake of numbers; but numbers don't matter—you will have all the people you deserve. If you make this institution what it ought to be, even though small, an institution in which the things that are selected are taught in the very best possible way and by the very best possible men, then all the students you deserve will come to you—even though they have to come on foot across the mountains. You should not expect a student

to go to any college, if he can do better somewhere else. The small college must do certain things better than they can be done anywhere else. On that basis you will surely have, and must have, all the students that you deserve.

Another danger of the small college, too, is in cheapening its men—not giving them enough to eat, paying them small salaries in order that there may be money enough to hire men for a good many departments. It is better that the small college should pay generous salaries. In fact, the object of the small colleges would be realized if they paid as large salaries as the large colleges, and were able to take men from the large ones. There is no special virtue in bigness, or in being in an institution that has a great many people with it. The question is in quality—what the student gets out of it. The advantages of the small college ought to be worked for all they are worth. One of them is concentration, the power to throw the whole energy of the institution along certain very definite lines. If the old classical course is the best line of work possible for you, then teach Latin and Greek in the best possible way with the other elements that made up the classical course of study. If you find you can do better for your student in teaching other things, select those other things. But it is not necessary for you to have a professor for every subject that may be mentioned. It is not necessary for the small college to look like a university in its prospectus, for it is not a university. It is not necessary for you to have any more teachers than you can pay for; let those you have be so good that a single one of them is worth the time of the student—so they will be remembered as the students used to remember Mark Hopkins. There have been many such men in our small colleges, and there may be many more; you may have some of them in Occidental College now. If not, it is your business Dr. Baer to bring them here.

Another point is this, the small college can have the enthusiasm of youth. The professors in the small college, as things are now, ought to be young men—men in the making. It is part of the business of the college

president to get acquainted with the young men of the country and to select those that have a future—select those that have enthusiasm and energy. Those who are going to make something—that are going to be the strong men of the next decade. As soon as your young men become noted, as soon as they raise their heads high and make their mark, Stanford and the University of California will doubtless take them away from you, and then it will be your pleasure to go out and hunt for more. I can imagine nothing more delightful than the work of the college president in going out and hunting for more good men to take the place of the other young men who have been carried away to other institutions—to the universities.

The small college has the great advantage that you can know all the students by name. Knowing them by name means knowing them by character, knowing what they need, knowing how you can help to make true men of them. It is a very great advantage to be able to get near to the students. The value of any teacher diminishes as the square of his distance increases. A very great man may be of very little consequence to the students if his distance from him is so great that the square of his distance has diminished their knowledge of the character and nature of the man. Knowing students by name is an advantage, a very great advantage of the small college. Concentration, enthusiasm and nearness to the student—those are the great advantages that you have, Dr. Baer, over Dr. Wheeler and myself; and we are doing our best in the larger institutions to equalize these differences in order that we may be on a level with you in our relations to our students. It is yours, Dr. Baer, to give Occidental College its color, and tone, its touch of personality. This is the function of the college president. This is because it is his duty to have an ideal, a plan, a theory of the future, and to select men that make this ideal good. You must know what men can do to bring their best work. That is what a college president is for. It doesn't make any particular difference whether you, as "talking man" of Occidental Col-

lege, talk very well or very ill. That is a very minor question. It doesn't make much difference whether you write much or little. Those things may have a certain value to the college or to the public, but the main question lies with the activities of the men you choose as the college faculty. What do you know about men, and how can you size up these enthusiastic young fellows east and west and get the very best work that is possible out of them? It is for you to know men and to know their powers. It is for you to be patient, and looking beyond the conditions of this year and the years that are to follow closely, to plan a long time ahead. It is for you to foster freedom and to check folly. It is for you to develop a sound moral tone. Character building is the main business of every college and university. It is the business of every college and university to do things as they ought to be done, to think things as they ought to be thought, to act straight, because they think straight. For the rest, it remains for you to arrange these elements in your college so that the building up of a sound character, a sound citizenship, and the attitude we call God-fearing, will be the final result of all your work.

ADDRESS BY

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL.D.

President of the University of California

I SUBSCRIBE to every word that President Jordan has said, and I lay my hands on top of his to give the blessing to the inducted president of the day. But I do want to give you just a word of greeting from your State University. The State University welcomes additions to the list of good colleges, and development in the life of any of them. It welcomes colleges where subjects are soundly and sanely taught, where teachers are men of character, cleanness, and loftiness of spirit, and where the fear of God is regarded as the beginning of wisdom.

We know at Berkeley, just as well as you know, that a man who does not live the religious life does not half live, and the man that is not religiously trained is not half educated.

The State University, as a type in this country, is turning toward the development of the higher work. The sure goal of the State University is the fulfillment of its high purpose to set standards in the midst of the community and to advance the cause of finding truth. Therefore, the State University, which is sure with the years to devote itself more and more to the cultivation of research and the encouragement of special lines of education, like engineering, architecture, agriculture, welcomes with fullness of heart such work as such institutions as this are sent to do and can best do.

There is at this time, throughout the whole country a tide setting strongly toward the development of the small colleges. We believe, those of us who have had experience with them, that they have the opportunity, more distinctly than the large institutions, of recognizing how truly education is a matter of the life and the spirit, how truly the progress of learning through the civiliza-

tions is a handing on of the torch from man's hand to man's hand, how truly teaching is the conveyance of personal inspiration. Let this be a place where men shall teach who shall inspire lives and make character in handing on the torch.

I am here today to congratulate you on your new president, and to pray in your presence and with you that the blessing which maketh rich may descend upon Occidental College and the work within it of President Baer.

ADDRESS BY

Rev. George F. Bovard, D.D.

President of the University of Southern California.

ON THIS red-letter day for Occidental College, I bring to you cordial greetings from the University of Southern California.

The University being located in the same city is Occidental's nearest neighbor and friendly rival.

The institution I represent does not undertake to do work beyond that of high grade college work, except in a few things. The larger universities, with their more extensive equipment, have a field of research and investigation into which we do not pretend to enter.

I congratulate Occidental College today because it has succeeded in bringing Dr. Baer to its presidency. For this act it merits the hearty thanks of all lovers of truth and high ideals of life. My congratulations, therefore, are not limited to Occidental, but extend to the entire Pacific Coast, and to Southern California in particular.

We are accustomed to congratulate ourselves when a man of large means and public spirit selects our city, or our part of the country in which to invest his millions of dollars. We appreciate the power of money, wisely invested, to develop a country. We could not well get along without our broad minded, public spirited, enterprising men of means.

President Baer comes, not to invest large sums of money in commercial enterprises, but to give *himself* to an institution whose sole object is to develop character, to fit young men and young women for the widest fields of usefulness. He brings to this coast a wealth of experience in leadership among young people, the influence of which will not be confined to Occidental's constituency, but it will stimulate other leaders in Christian education to greater activity in this broad field of opportunity.

We, therefore, bid him a most cordial welcome.

The University of Southern California is as an elder brother to Occidental College. It is large enough and generous enough in its attitude toward other educational institutions to rejoice in the prosperity that has come to Occidental. And I am sure that should misfortune befall any one of the family of Colleges and Universities, the University of Southern California would regard it as a misfortune to all.

President Baer, accept the assurance of my personal appreciation of you, and of the work you have done. We are co-laborers in positions of exalted privileges, but very grave responsibilities. Mutual helpfulness, and good-fellowship should dominate our relation to each other.

Again congratulating Occidental College, and all Southern California, I bid you God-speed.

ADDRESS BY

Dean E. C. Norton, Ph. D.

Pomona College

IT is a very simple message that I have the privilege of bringing you today and I know you will all rejoice when I say it is a very short one also, but none the less sincere and genuine. Pomona College presents through me her hearty congratulations on the coming of this good day and this good man to Occidental. We trust that all the high hopes and all the prophetic visions that fill your hearts and minds today will speedily become visible realities—potent factors in shaping for good this fair part of our great state, yet so young and unformed, but with possibilities of a noble Christian civilization, beyond our highest thought. I like to think, and it is a thought to thrill the imagination and move the will, that here in this reserved corner of our great nation, this most beautiful spot of all, there may yet be developed a type of manhood and of womanhood better than that which we have seen before—men and women as joyous and sunny and pure as our on southern skies; in conviction and will as strong as these everlasting hills; in their united onward movement as irresistible as the waves of the great sea by which we live. And may not this vision become a reality if only the forces in control of this our Southland may soon become the forces of truth and righteousness—if only our young men and maidens come to know that the only higher civilization into which they may enter is first of all that of the will and mind and heart—if only we can all be sure that it is simple fact our good poet sings,

“The forward march of progress beats
To that grand anthem, calm and slow,
Which God repeats.”

It is to teach men and women to understand and love

to keep step with that sort of progress that our colleges primarily exist. Manifestly then between institutions holding in any deep and adequate way such a thought of their mission there can be no room for petty jealousy and envy. The great truths for which we all stand cover our minor differences as the mighty ocean with its on-coming tide makes one with itself the pools along the shore.

So we joy in your joy today. We are glad for the new hope and life and strength that come to you. You can never take a forward step that shall not call us to advance also. You can never win a genuine victory that shall not be our honor also. You can never do work so thoroughly, so honestly, so reverently that it will not bring us nearer the ideal which we set before us as a Christian college. And so from the college that is nearest to you, I think, in purpose and ideal, I bring you today congratulations and a heartfelt benediction.

I did not intend to offer you any advice but I cannot refrain from saying that excellent as were the suggestions of President Jordan I trust you will not follow them in one particular. You can never build up an institution by letting a lot of youngsters fill your professors' chairs just long enough to learn their business and then pass on at the call of some university. Get men of the very best training of mind and heart, but be sure that they are men who have the college spirit, who believe in the sort of work you are doing and believe it worth the gift of their lives. Such men will resist all the temptations the university may bring to bear upon them. This is the way to build a college. In this one thing I think I know what I am talking about. Bless you.

ADDRESS BY

Prof. Ernest C. Moore

Superintendent of Los Angeles City Schools

IT IS a curious fact in the evolution of what we are pleased to call the modern school system, that the universities or the higher departments came into being first. Then after a time the secondary schools came into being. Then after a time the elementary schools came into being. Then after a time, and it was about the same time in each case, the kindergartens came into being. But these different parts of the educational family treated each other as the members of some quarrelsome families do today. They got just as far apart as they could, and for many generations they stayed as far apart as they could. At first the universities would have nothing to do with the secondary schools—who hated them most uncordially; and the secondary schools had no sympathy or understanding for the elementary schools; and it is well known that the elementary schools have not at all times had much sympathy for the kindergartens. That condition of affairs—that disunited condition of affairs obtained in the educational family for a long, long time. I think we may say today that we live in an age of educational integration, an age in which we are beginning to form a solid front, an age in which kindergartens, elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges and universities are coming together, in order to bring about the prophecy of the Master of us all, that when men should know the truth, they should at length be free.

And so I have great joy this morning in welcoming Dr. Baer on behalf of a much more indefinite constituency than any man on this platform represents, I think. I know not in whose name I speak. I speak in the name of small children in far-off villages, behind mountains, shut off from railroads, in California. I speak in the name of teachers and pupils in distant district schools.

I speak in the name of boys and girls who are having a hard time to get an education in secondary schools. I welcome you in the name of thousands of them. I wish I might take you even into the city of Los Angeles and show you the extent of the educational undertaking and the size of the educational family there that you might know, as you never knew before, perhaps, what a serious and what a tremendous and what a great and wonderful and far-reaching thing this education that we stand for, is today. I wish I might have the children in the elementary schools of Los Angeles even, not in the schools of California, but even of this one community of the state, moved before you in procession. There are thirty-four thousand of them. It would take a long time for you to see them, and yet the work that they are doing, and the work that the thousand teachers who are instructing them are doing—that work is improved, is bettered, is helped, is ennobled, is dignified, by the coming to California of such a man as Dr. Baer.

It is said in the good Book that there is much joy in Heaven over the conversion of one sinner. There is also much joy in the educational family, when a good man, and a strong man, joins forces with us; and on this educational feast-day, it is indeed a pleasure to welcome him here and to congratulate Occidental College, Los Angeles City, Southern California, and the great state of California upon his presence; and I think if I spoke all that is in my heart at the present time I should go a bit further and say we congratulate Dr. Baer on having cast in his lot with California.

ADDRESS BY

Rev. Warren D More

Moderator of the Synod of California

IT IS no perfunctory duty but a great delight, and one that I esteem as a great privilege, to bring you the greetings of the Synod of California and in the name of the Presbyterians of California and Nevada to extend to you a most hearty and cordial welcome. As you have heard, there are more than thirty thousand of this family scattered over the territory of California and Nevada, and these people of this Presbyterian family have had their vision, a vision that is necessarily associated with yourself, and is dependent very largely upon you for its realization; and that vision is nothing less than a Pacific Princeton, that shall shape and mold the thought and the life, moral and spiritual, of this whole coast country.

Improving an opportunity that came to me very recently in the meeting of the Synod, I took occasion to ask many of our leaders what they thought of our president. The question that I asked them was this, "Why are you glad to have Dr. Baer come to the coast as president of Occidental College?" And there was a decided uniformity as well as heartiness in the answers to that question. Out of those answers there were three that include, I think, the whole; and the first was this: "Because of the expectancy in the hearts of our young people." Now, I suppose this is true because of your magnificent record as the secretary of the World's Union of Christian Endeavor. You have laid our young people under tribute to yourself. I know it is within the limits of truth to say that our young people lie at your feet, sir, and that it is your privilege to touch them and lift them up into shapes of honor and righteousness.

And, secondly, the answer was, "Because of the confidence of our fathers and mothers in Dr. Baer." This

is a compliment, Dr. Baer, to you for your own sake. It comes from the fathers and mothers of the Presbyterian Church, because both of your record as the secretary of the World's Union of Christian Endeavor and your splendid work as one of the secretaries of the Board of Home Missions. The fathers and mothers of our church are looking toward you with large hope and confidence today.

And, thirdly, all agree that they were glad because of the marvelous opportunity that now lies open before you because of these two preceding conditions. That opportunity is such as a king might envy, I honestly believe. And I can say to you, Dr. Baer, it is your privilege to knock at the door of the hearts of our people and to pull at their purse strings with the assurance that you will have a hearing and a glad entrance.

It has been my privilege in the past to see you standing on the platform before ten thousand of our young people, notably at the great conventions of Cleveland, and Boston, and Detroit. And I well remember the thrill that your words sent through the hearts and red blood of those multitudes of young people; and it was because, sir, you had that marvelous faculty of holding up before the young people lofty ideals, and of urging them most earnestly and successfully toward the attainment of those ideals. Well do I remember the wonderful thrill with which again and again your lips have sounded forth those words, the motto of the World's Endeavor Society, "For Christ and the Church."

Now, Dr. Baer, the Presbyterians of the coast ask you to make good, in the lives here on the coast, that splendid motto, and to write upon the plastic hearts of these people in large and living characters, with the very crimson of your own earnest consecrated heart, this same motto, "For Christ and the Church."

ADDRESS BY

Mr. William Shaw

Boston, Mass., Treasurer of the World's Christian Endeavor Union

I COME representing the largest constituency in the largest training school in the world today—The Society of Christian Endeavor,—world wide, with the motto of which we have just heard, with a faculty that includes the loving, sympathetic pastors in more than sixty different denominations, our president the Great Teacher of all, and our field the world, through the church of Jesus Christ.

I bring to you also the loving personal greetings of the president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, Dr. Francis E. Clark, the man who in the morning of your life, saw the promise that has been so gloriously realized in your high noon-tide. Would that he might be here today to have a part in these exercises, and to put his hand on your shoulder, as he did fifteen years ago when he called you unto the work for the young people of the world. His heart is here; his loving greetings are here; his benediction is with you as you take up this work; and he glories not simply in the honors that are yours, but in the opportunity for service that you have before you in these coming years.

I bring you my personal greeting this morning. The twelve years that we worked together brought us so near that I am going to give it to you by the wireless message from the heart and not by word of the lips, Our experiences were too tender and our service was too close to permit me to speak. You have seen into my heart before, and you know what it means. I bring you today the greetings of four millions of Christian Endeavorers, and four millions more who have graduated from our ranks. Oh, hear them! They come from the sun-burnt plains of India, from the jungles of Africa, from

beneath the Southern Cross, and from our own beloved country. Oh, hear the greetings of millions of young hearts that bless God for the influence of your life and for what you have been to them! Would that you might hear their voices! Would that you might see into their lives! Oh, hear them today, as they unite in blessing God for the life of this man, our secretary! I want you to understand that although he will be president of Occidental College, in a few moments, he is still the honorary secretary of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, and will always hold his place on the throne of the hearts of the young people of the wide world.

Young men and women of Occidental, see the stretched-out hands of the millions in the Orient and the Occident who want and demand the investment of your life in theirs, that by and by all the young people the whole world around may see the vision of the up-lifted Christ—may lift him up in their lives, and may go out in the world in the spirit of world-wide Christian Endeavor, with a citizenship proud and lofty, and with a vision of Christ demanding and claiming the best that we have.

God bless you and prosper you, and out from your hands may there go men and women who shall stand before the world fashioned unto the likeness of Him who is like unto that of the Son of Man.

ADDRESS BY

Prof. John A. Gordon, D. D.

Representing the Faculties of Occidental College and Academy

THE telegram that announced that Secretary Baer had accepted the presidency of Occidental College indicated very clearly and distinctly what would be the policy of his administration. The concluding words were these: "We pray that God will help us in making Occidental College increasingly a power for righteousness on the Pacific Coast." President Baer wants this college to be a power house, an agency for developing to the fullest possible extent in the student the power to know, the power to do, the power to exercise self-control and to influence others. And his heart's desire and prayer is that the students of the school may be so trained that they will exercise this power wisely and earnestly for the advancement of the kingdom of God—and not only so, but that the influence of this institution may be far-reaching, extending throughout this great Pacific Coast, through our land, and into other lands, and growing, as the years pass on, until the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ. I repeat that closing sentence, "May God help us make Occidental College increasingly a power for righteousness on the Pacific Coast."

And then in the first address which Dr. Baer, our President, gave to the faculty and the students, he proposed this motto for the school, "Christ, co-operation, conquest."

The greatest of mere men said this: "For me to live is Christ;"—"the preaching of Christ is the business of my life; the love of Christ is the power of my life; the image of Christ is the crown of my life; the will of Christ is the law of my life; and the glory of Christ is the end of my life."

Christ is the Word, the Revealer of God, the Revealer

of all truth. He is the light of the world. Nature, human history, the soul of man, the inspired word—all these are His revelations. He is not only the author, He is also the chief subject of these revelations. He said of Himself, "I am the truth." The glory that shines through the works of creation and providence and that irradiates the pages of Scripture is His glory. That great scientist and philosopher, Kepler, one of the greatest thinkers that the world has ever known, speaking of his studies in nature said, "Lord, I thank Thee, that I can think Thy thoughts after Thee." In every college, every university, teachers and students are studying objects and events that tell of Him of whom are all things and by whom all things consist.

It gives me very great pleasure to bring to you on this occasion the cordial greetings of the Faculties of the College and the Academy. We beg to assure you that we are in hearty accord with you in your desire to make this school increasingly a power for righteousness, a school in which Christ shall be honored, trusted, loved, obeyed, and in which teachers and students shall faithfully and earnestly co-operate with Him, and with one another in the great work of making the kingdom of God prevail throughout the world.

The chief means of promoting righteousness is the teaching of the Word of God. The supreme revelation of the Christ is that which is contained in the Holy Scriptures. As an expression of this belief, and with the earnest desire that the Inspired Word may always hold the first place among the subjects of study in this school, and may exercise a controlling influence in the lives of its teachers and students, we present to you, with our greetings and best wishes, this Bible. May God bless you.

ADDRESS BY

Rev. E. S. McKittrick, D. D.

Representing the Board of Trustees

MY address, you will probably be glad to know, has in substance, already been made two or three times, and so I pass that by. But, though the others could make my speech, they could not well give the greetings for the Board of Trustees. This, at least, remains for me, and to this I shall confine myself.

It is a pleasant duty to extend welcome to one whose coming gives us satisfaction, and such a pleasant duty belongs to the trustees of Occidental College today, in whose behalf I am commissioned to speak a word of greeting to the new president. And the very word, itself, the word "welcome", which has been the key note of this happy occasion, is suggestive. As doubtless you know—in its literal meaning it refers to one who comes so as to please another's will, and is applied to one whose coming is gratifying to another. And surely the coming of Dr. Baer to Occidental College is gratifying, and gives profound pleasure to the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees believe that Dr. Baer's coming means the development of the work of Occidental College; that it means a blessing to the Pacific Coast in strengthening the forces that make for righteousness; that it means the sending out of large numbers of young men and young women from this institution who shall be rounded out into completeness of education, educated in heart as well as in head—not merely sharpened in intellect, but so developed and ennobled in character that their lives will be a blessing to all with whom they come in contact.

It would be very singular, indeed, if the Board of Trustees were not ready to welcome Dr. Baer most heartily today. It would be very inhospitable, for he comes at the invitation of the Board, an invitation backed, we are sure, by the cordial wish and sentiment of all the

* patrons and friends of the College. We are glad that he has come, and we greet him today as an invited guest. In all that belongs to Occidental College to do, we believe that he will be a faithful and efficient leader. We did not invite him unadvisedly or without consideration. It was done after careful thought and earnest prayer. And the members of the Board of Trustees believe that they were led to send for him just as truly as the centurion of old was led to send for a certain Apostle to open to him the doors of the kingdom. And so we can say to Dr. Baer today, as the centurion said to Peter, "Immediately therefore, we sent unto thee, and thou hast well done that thou art come."

In all that goes to further the true interests of education; in all that contributes to make this institution an increasing power in Southern California and on the Pacific Coast, and indeed, throughout the country and the world—(no man can limit the influence of such an institution,)—in all that tends to build up the best character and to keep before the young men and the young women of this College the loftiest ideals, we pledge you our cordial and earnest support.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY
John Willis Baer, LL. D.

President Elect

My fingers grasp these keys, sir, with intense enthusiasm and with integrity of purpose. A past of thrilling interest, saturated with a spirit of sacrifice and heroism is represented by them. Occidental's eighteen years are fragrant with the work and worth of true men. The hands that have fitted these keys to their locks have bled and blessed. The trustees have given to the faculty full academic freedom, and the founders and benefactors with generous hearts have insured Occidental's financial future, by providing a liberal endowment fund and the erection of new buildings. Borrowing Whittier's lines, I sing their praises:

"Not vainly the gift of its founders was made;
Not prayerless the stones of its corner were laid;
The blessing of Him whom in secret they sought
Has owned the good work the fathers have wrought."

Occidental's faculty, a welded, compact body representing liberal culture, and nearly the whole alphabet of science, experienced in mastering the nodosity of the average student, merits Southern California's confidence. It has enforced habits of study, believing the educator wise who said, "that close attention, tenacious memory, and accurate statement, are three mental virtues not unworthy to be named after faith, hope and charity, the trinal virtues of Saint Paul." That not all its members can read Cuneiform script, is frankly admitted, but each knows the true value of a soul beating with life blood. In other words, its members put first things first, and it does not require a spectrum analysis to demonstrate their ability to teach. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Much has been accomplished upon our campus by Occidental's donors and their money. It is, however, but a

beginning. The recent purchase of twelve additional acres, is announced today. The prospects for an observatory and a new and fully equipped science hall are bright. We are pleased with our campus, and our buildings; but Occidental is more than brick and mortar. Her most valuable equipment is her student body. Sons and daughters of Occidental, the president greets you! Your fibre is far from flaccid and your ideals are raised very high above the plane of moral miasma. You seldom mistake "figure for fact or shadow for substance." You give your best; and in seeking knowledge seek it not as the end, but as the means to the end. You make Occidental more than an institution; you make it an influence—an influence to be traced around the world, for good and for God.

Call me Occidental's president if you will, but regard me as her *pastor agnorum*. If I can attain to the high calling of the latter, the summit of my hope and ambition will be reached. You are invited to magnify my office by transfiguring the word president into shepherd. Let me here and now banish conventional formalism and honestly declare that the insignia of my office will not be lens, metre, or balance. Those instruments of precision are found here, in the experienced hands of others. A shepherd's crook more appropriately represents my triple calling, "to nourish, to control, to lead."

The dawn of a new day marks another advancement in Occidental's history. With it comes added responsibility growing out of our perils and opportunities. That responsibility demands infinite wisdom, generous co-operation, adequate equipment, and capacity for illimitable service. With fierce joy we begin the new mile of duty and privilege, and solemnly aver that sound teaching, pure living, and unswerving loyalty to Jesus Christ and God's word, are the trifolium of our inspiration to lead Occidental's hosts ever onward and upward!

Ours is a Christian college, under Presbyterian control, enjoying broad interdenominational fellowship, we foster self-respecting denominationalism without permitting narrow sectarian supremacy. Welcoming a spirit of

friendly rivalry with other institutions, we are here to supplement and not to supplant. Founded upon the idea that a college of liberal arts has a mission distinct from a university, we do not make a specialty of providing advanced and professional work for graduate students. As a college we stand between school and university, and appreciating that the demand for college-bred men and women is in excess of the supply, we give our students a liberal education fitting them for every walk in life. Our courses of study compel accurate scholarship. At the same time, our curriculum is not considered a catholicon for life. By moulding character and impressing high religious ideals, we are proving that an education in a Christian college is not a toy, but a tool for the farm, the workshop and the counting-house as well as for professional life.

With keen interest, the president is studying the curricula of successful colleges in the hopes of elevating Occidental's standards. This is being done with an open mind, unfettered by precedents or prejudices. He is anxious to be shown the changes that should be made of the right kind and to be prevented from making those of the wrong. This college must have a standard for scholarship second to none, and we are determined that nothing shall keep us back from having it. Every step taken in that direction will be maintained as we ever move toward our goal. Day and night will we strive to strengthen our position in the educational life of the Pacific Coast, as we covet only the best gifts. Your president is ready to go back to the days of Athenian glory and resurrect from the sepulchre of Socrates, if need be, the seed of any educational life that will take root and bear fruit in this day and age. He is quite as willing to consider on its merits, the latest ideal of the least known faculty member of the most obscure college, if happily he may find methods which may better meet the educational standard of greater Occidental. He believes also that however it may be with the University, the courses of study in a college should be made up in the main of

required subjects definitely prescribed, and that freedom of election should be restricted to the more mature students of the upper classes.

This is neither the time nor the place to introduce extended argument for or against the elective system, as a system. I cannot resist touching just the borders of the subject, though in doing that, I may, as did Sisyphus of old, push the stone up hill only to have it roll back upon me. I am content, however, to affirm that necessary as the elective system is to successful university work, it is only proportionately essential to college training; and we do well to have less, rather than more of it in our plan, for we claim to be a college and make no pretence of being more.

For fear I may be misunderstood, let me share with you President Hyde's recent definition of a college, and you will better understand what we claim for Occidental. "A college is an institution where young men and young women study great subjects under broad teachers in a liberty which is not license, and a leisure which is not idleness—with unselfish participation in a common life, and intense devotion to minor groups within the larger body, and special interests inside the general aim; conscious that they are critically watched by friendly eyes, too kind to take unfair advantage of their weakness and errors, yet too keen ever to be deceived."

Rejoice with me, too, that we are not too large in number to interfere with individual training, while large enough to give needed stimulus to healthy competition. Quality before quantity is our watchword. The students are encouraged to believe that mastery of "detail, drudgery and duty" is the sure road to real success, and that academic honors are valuable only when obtained as rewards for love of learning and truth. Classical, culturing and disciplinary is the training of Occidental's class-room. We are developing latent talent, and giving a practical turn to classical education. That, augmented by the self-reliance obtained by students from contact with classmates outside of class-rooms, in the natural and spontan-

eous life of the college, stamps Occidental's learning as sound.

Sound learning is good, pure living is better; sound learning and pure living—that is best. By precept and practice, pure living is inspired in our students. High ideals are inculcated and Occidental's graduates are sent out into the large school of life, prepared to blight greed, to purify citizenship, to deepen the spirit of patriotism and to inspire love of country.

“For what avail the plough or soil
Or land or life, if freedom fail?”

Culture and citizenship: let Occidental fling out that banner and assure the Commonwealth that its influence is potent for good. This commonwealth, favored far beyond many others, rich in mineral resources, only beginning to comprehend the possibility and rewards of irrigation as water transforms its own and tributary arid acres into gardens of wealth and beauty, must be developed by cultured citizens imbued with the principles of pure living. Occidental must give to the nation men and women thoroughly grounded in all the standards that are fundamental to honesty in business and purity in the home. To an unusual degree the undergraduates of our universities and colleges are the trustees of our country's prosperity. Within our walls, love of country means much more than that we should die for her when duty demands it. Here we are taught to live for our country as true men and women and to believe that some men are as truly called of God to make important sacrifices, and become leaders of righteousness in municipal, state and national governments as other men are called to enter the gospel ministry. This college, keeping in mind Freeman's statement, “History is past politics, and politics present history,” shall encourage the study of politics and the duty and privilege of good citizenship. Its young men will cast their first ballots in the fear of God, and their standards of life will be a menace to the brothel, the gambling den, the saloon, and every cesspool of iniquity, private or public. My pulse quickens as I think

of Occidental's influence upon the state and nation. California has a valuable asset in the product of its institutions of higher learning. And that leads me to say in passing, the commonwealth is our debtor and the day should be near at hand when the state will not levy a property tax upon its own dividend producing assets. Fair play and a square deal demand a change.

To return to the influence of the college upon the commonwealth, let me remind you that the map of the world has changed in the past few years. The Pacific ocean has become an American lake and the Occident and the Orient meet on California's shores. Boston is no longer the "Hub," the Pacific Coast has become the world's center. Have you ever thought what brilliant foresight Timothy Dwight displayed when in 1794 he wrote,

"All Hail! Thou Western World! by heaven designed
The example bright to renovate mankind!
Soon shall thy sons across the mainland roam
And claim on fair Pacific's shores a home,
Where marshes teemed with death, shall meads unfold,
Untrodden cliffs resign their stores of gold,
Where slept perennial night, shall science rise,
And new-born Oxfords cheer the evening skies!"

Alongside of this prophecy of over one hundred years ago, put this extract from an address by none other than Dr. Horace Bushnell given before the American Missionary society in 1847, fifty-three years later. Said Dr. Bushnell, in the hope, no doubt, of rousing the East to take a larger interest in the problems of the West. "There is no literary atmosphere breathing through the forest or across the prairies. The colleges, if any they have, are only rudimentary beginnings and the youth a raw company of woodsmen. These semi-barbarians, the immigrants, are continually multiplying their numbers. Ere long there is reason to fear they will be scouring, in populous bands, over the vast territories of Oregon and California, to be known as the pasturing tribes, the wild hunters and robber-clans of the western hemisphere,

American Moabites, Arabs, and Edomites." What a dismal picture for so good a man to paint. It is difficult for us to believe it ever could be true and we turn from it with a smile and with pride point to Berkeley, Stanford and other institutions of less magnitude and declare the prophecy of 1794, fulfilled. Timothy Dwight had a vision of educational extension the realities of which we are enjoying. California is growing in wealth by leaps and bounds. The rush for gold, begun sixty years ago, has not abated in fact though it has in form. We rejoice with grateful hearts in our prosperity. At the same time we are sobered by the thought that unless our ethical, social and religious life keeps abreast of the ever rising tide of commercial prosperity, all the advances of years may be swept aside. California needs today more than ever, "not more men but more man." This college aims to supply that need and is turning into the life of the commonwealth, men and women with non-materialistic ideals and with purposes infinitely loftier than the desire to accumulate money for money's sake. Once again, I say, education, in a Christian college has civic and social value of an inestimable degree, "No man liveth unto himself."

How swiftly we move today. Our pace in 1860 was represented by the pony express. Two years later the first telegraph line crossed the plains; seven years later the last spike was driven uniting the east and west by a transcontinental railroad. Contrast the early days with today, and bless God for the stride of civilization which is fast forming a great empire on this coast. How easily that word "great" slips from our lips. Everything in this state is measured by it. The land is great. The population is great. The climate is great. The features are great. The treasures are great. The need is great. Only the supply of distinctively religious teaching is not great. Stop! Listen! Shall Business be King? His reign, dominated by modern methods, unless subordinated to the Prince of Peace, is full of peril. This commonwealth must maintain its rightful place in the national family, and the loyal support given to this and kindred

institutions is evidence that there are men and women who desire to see Christian education keep step with California's irresistible progress. With some of our benefactors, this desire is a passion. They have a right to demand that the students who go from these halls shall be a credit to the commonwealth. The problems of capital and labor, class hatred, and political independence at present absorbing public interest, are waiting for level heads and ready hands to apply the Golden Rule, and can be solved only in the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount. I am an optimist and believe the good in the world is surely, though all too slowly, gaining over the bad. I must admit at times, when the war is aggressively waged, it is difficult to discern the victor through the smoke of battle. Our colleges and universities are valiently aiding in clearing the clouded atmosphere, as each year a new and noble influence arises from them like incense from a sacrificial altar, or like

"The tital wave of deeper souls
Into our inmost being rolls
And lifts us unawares."

Let me now in closing, emphasize the last division of Occidental's trifolium—unswerving loyalty to Jesus Christ and God's Word. From the advent of Christ and the founding of the Christian religion up to this day, the church throughout the known world without a faltering note has resolutely stood for education, though for centuries, amid much confusion and imperfection, it stood alone. In our own land the first step provided for higher education was taken by the church. Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, these colleges in the order named, were built upon Christian foundations. Barker informs us that of the first one hundred and nineteen colleges founded in the Unite States, over one hundred were children of the church. There has in recent years been much discussion as to the relation of state schools and those of the church and it would be well in this connection to heed what the president of De Pauw said in his inaugural address:

"If the prophecies so often made at the present should prove true and the schools of the church be killed by the schools of the state, history would offer no clearer and sadder instance of wholesale matricide! But he who imagines such an outcome is lacking in vision. The state schools are here and they will remain. Surely no one would care to decree that all young people must attend an institution of private or denominational founding. The colleges of such private and denominational founding have given noble service to our various states. They now have a right to ask for a fair field; have a right to ask that there be no needless duplication of collegiate work; have a right to demand that there be no partiality shown in the selection of teachers, principals and superintendents; have a right to assert the glory of their mission. But more than these rights they can not claim. Their work must be positive and constructive; the strengthening of the various departments, the sending out of men and women of intellect and character. Given these worthy conditions, the schools of the church will not die. They may have some serious sickness, or they may change their places of residence, or they may, when proper love prevails, marry. Our schools are the wards of a deathless church." Better than any words of mine, are these that I have just quoted, and I leave this subject by adding, that while the lines between church and state schools are carefully marked, and very properly so, there should always be the fullest co-operation, as both without conflict move into an ever-widening sphere of service. At the inauguration of the president of the University of California, just seven years ago yesterday, Dr. Gilman, a former president, returned from the East to the Golden Gate to address the thousands who had gathered with Dr. Jordan to give the right hand of fellowship to Dr. Wheeler. In mentioning the noteworthy changes and advancements for good in universities and professional schools, Dr. Gilman used these words: "I note greater liberty on the part of religious leaders towards the methods of modern thought, less apprehension, more generous sympathy when science, language and history speak. On

the other hand, it is equally worthy of note," said that famous educator, "that intellectual men, whether they be devoted to letters, science, law, or education, are more and more ready to admit and to declare, that the things which are seen are temporal, and the things which are unseen are eternal; that beneath all forms of worship there is true religion binding man to his Creator; that the mysteries of life are just as great as they were in the days of Solomon and Plato. Much more than this, they believe that the discoveries of microscope and telescope, the more they are prosecuted the more they reveal a plan and the more incomprehensible that plan appears, without the belief in one living and true God."

I believe that sentiment and teaching is to be found in many of the state schools, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. May God speed the day when it shall be characteristic of all. May I also be permitted to say that I believe the day is to come again when the English Bible will be taught in the class rooms of state schools of every grade from primary to university. Why should that day be deferred? It seems more than strange to me that the viceroy of the Chinese provinces of Hupeh and Hunan, who has issued a decree introducing the New Testament into the schools of his fifty-eight million people, should apparently place a higher value on the study of the Bible than is evidenced by the state schools of Christian America. At present the church schools as a rule have a monopoly of Bible instruction, but they earnestly desire to share it with the state schools. Until that time comes, the responsibility of the church school is only the more important and our prevision and provision must be correspondingly wise and adequate. While Occidental has increased and strengthened its teaching force in letters and science it has at the same time made a larger place for the English Bible. The Bible is a textbook placed in the hands of every student in this institution and its study is required. This statement may or may not meet with your approval, but it is only fair to you and to Occidental, that all should understand beyond the possibility of a doubt, that God's Word is the corner-stone

of this foundation. It is with nothing less than genuine enthusiasm that we sound this positive note. The religious life of Occidental is vitalizing, never obtrusive nor offensive. We cordially dislike Pharisaism, and the genuineness and naturalness of our religious life is felt in chapel, class-room, campus and athletic field alike. Believe me, our religious teaching is as broad as it is positive. We remember the Master's denunciation of proselyting and teach our beliefs without attempting to destroy those of others.

Most naturally, with such teaching, the missionary and evangelistic spirit is found here in marked degree. We point with reasonable pride to our alumni, now working for God in mission fields at home and abroad. There are many of our number who have dedicated their lives to the ministry and will ere long be in the field of active service.

Could any college do better service for its country than to give to it consecrated men and women who, lighting their torches here, will carry to those who know it not, the light of eternal life. Occidental believes "our self-preservation as a church is conditioned on our obedience to the great commission. Now it is preach or perish. Evangelize or fossilize. Ours must be a saving church with girded loins and burning lamp carrying a lost world on the heart day and night." Next week we send an alumnus who is present today, to China, where he will join others of our alumni who have gone before him to blaze a trail for the church of Christ. All honor to these consecrated men and women. They believe the one thing above all others worth having, is the opportunity to become ambassadors of the King of kings in lands steeped in error and superstition. America has become a world power. Whatever that may mean in the vocabulary of nations may it mean a world filled with His power. In our own lands there are thousands waiting for the transforming power of the gospel and it is from Occidental, volunteers are to be recruited. These people are to be found in city and country districts. Keep them in mind and think also of the million and more immigrants

coming to our shores, annually! Shall these newcomers remain aliens or shall they become Americans? For one, I agree with President Roosevelt, that "we can't have too much immigration of the right kind and we want none of the wrong." I believe every immigrant knocking at our doors, who can meet the requirements of Uncle Sam should have an abundant entrance, and that more than that there should not be racial or religious discrimination of any kind. We who have lived in the East, do not fear your "yellow peril." With Maltbie Babcock, I believe the so-called "yellow peril is America's golden opportunity." Occidental will not only send its sons to preach the gospel in the Orient, but it will open its own doors wide to the sons of the Orient and gladly prepare them to return and help in the great awakening of China and Japan. The alien invasion of our eastern and western ports by many is considered a menace to the purity of our national life. It may, under certain conditions, prove to be a menace. I believe it to be a mission. A mission that ought to stir the heart of every liberty-loving citizen and with due respect to those who differ from me, I stand ready to give each worthy immigrant a man's full chance in God's country. America with all of its wonderful development, is still a mission field, and Occidental must contribute its quota of workers for the home as well as for the foreign mission fields.

Because ours is a Christian foundation, we have many other privileges and duties that center in the life of Jesus Christ. There is time to refer to but one more among many and that one also touches the welfare of the world. Occidental must enlist its student body in "war against war." The boom of cannon has but recently ceased to roll in from across the Pacific. The blood stains are still wet upon the soil, and it is high time that in state, certainly in religious institutions, the horror, the destruction, the crime of war should be taught the young. To that end, text-books of history need to be revised. In addition to that, the principles of international arbitration should be taught and upheld. Not only must we stand for a purer national standard at home,

but we must help America to bring about a worthier international life abroad. A famous old Massachusetts statute imposes upon all teachers "love of country, of humanity, and universal benevolence." We do well to follow in Massachusetts' train and make Occidental a branch of a great peace and international arbitration society, for "God hath made of one blood, all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

There is much more in my heart to say, but I will sit down, conscious that I have only emphasized a few of Occidental's possibilities. Some will wonder that I did not swing away from this college and speak in a more general way on the inspiring theme of Christian education, reminding me that the name Occidental has often been on my lips and that an inaugural address should not be personal, nor limited in scope or vision. Others will think that I ought to have attempted in a scholarly way to dwell upon problems peculiarly academic. Mr. President, if I have sinned against conventionality, I must plead guilty, for I did it deliberately and with forethought. Did it even at the cost of being misunderstood in letter and in spirit. Did it because I am absorbed in Occidental and its possibilities, and am determined to lose my life in hers. With these simple and sincere words, to which you have listened with patience, I accept as a trust from God, the custody of Occidental's keys. My love for her prompts me to wish for Occidental's sake, her president had intellectual and spiritual equipment and academic experience equal to his opportunity. You have accepted him with his limitations; he accepts the duties and privileges with a teachable spirit, believing Southern California is only beginning to appreciate what God will do for and with Occidental, if we are true to Him.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS BY

Robert E. Speer, M. A.

New York City

IN behalf of President Baer's very many friends in the east, and in behalf of the friends there of this college, and of those ideals for which it stands, it is a great privilege to be here today to congratulate both President Baer and Occidental College on the inauguration of these new relations.

I use the phrase "in the east" with a great deal of hesitation, because I do not believe in emphasizing sectional differences in our land. There are more regards in which the different sections of our land resemble one another than those in which they are unlike one another; and there are no fundamental problems of any one corner of the land that are not the problems also of every other corner of the land. One state is great in its own way, but it does not surpass the greatness of other states in their way. And while there are diversities of resources all over the land, as a matter of fact, our land is one land, and we do ourselves injury when we attempt in our thought to divide it into fragments and regard the different sections of it as unlike, or facing each by itself problems distinct from those which are faced in other parts of the land. If this were not so, I think a man might have some hesitation today in offering congratulations on the establishment of this relationship. It is because in his own section of the land President Baer, so far as he has been able to do a man's work in the world, has faced problems that are common to all the life of our land, that he is fitted to come here to a different section of the country and confront the problems that are involved in this educational enterprise. And, as a matter of fact, I believe the fundamental problems of life are the same all over the world, and that the greatness of the climate and the resources and the other possessions of Southern Califor-

nia do not create any fundamental problems different from those which constitute the vital problems of life wherever men are trying to work out the destiny of God for their lives in the world.

It is because I believe this that it is possible here today to congratulate both the president and the college on the establishment of these relationships in the spirit which has been displayed here, and in which this new administration intends to address itself, not to anything that is of secondary or superficial consequence, but to those great and vital necessities which relate to the fundamental problems of human life and character all over the world.

Any man might stand here today with a rejoicing heart at hearing the words that have been uttered by all who have spoken, and at coming really to understand that it is to be the aim of this institution to attempt to lay as the foundations of life for the young men and women who may pass under its influences, the great and unswerving principles of right character which do not alter or change.

We live in a day when men lay much stress upon adaptation, when there are many men with desire to attain ends so strong that they subordinate principle to policy.

Now, the great business of life is not principally to attain any ends whatsoever. The great business of life is the discipline through which men and women are passed in the moral choices they make and the means they choose for the attainment of their ends; and it is of very little consequence whether a man or woman ever attains any end so long as he or she passes through the right discipline in all the choices that need to be made.

We have around us today some educational institutions, and some men in public life who are the teachers of a different doctrine. There are many men delicately poised, always apparently waiting to see the way in which policy would make it prudent for them to jump. You remember Rikki-Tikki Tavi, the immortal mongoose, who could poise himself so that no man could tell in what direction he was going to fly off. He was ready for any chance. There are men so devoid of principle that they sustain in life just about that attitude, believe in no ethics

that are absolute; in one part of the land they are religious men; in another part of the land their religion suffers an eclipse. In one set of circumstances they live by certain principles; and in another set of circumstances they live by other principles.

The great and fundamental necessity of education is to build life on rigid and fixed principles; and our great need here in the west, and everywhere, is for fixed men of fixed principles.

I was very much impressed a few days ago by a letter which Mr. Morley quotes in the second volume of his life of Gladstone. It was addressed to Mr. Gladstone by Mr. Spurgeon. "Mr. Gladstone," said the great preacher, "we common people of England do not believe in one man's integrity." And education has fallen far short of its primary aim if it does not breed men and women who have set themselves with absolutely immovable rigidity in devotion to fixed principles.

We need in our land today men and women who are not afraid to carry ethical principles to excess. The highest ethics are not ethics at all unless you carry them to excess. There is no such thing, as a speaker in the House of Commons once remarked, as moderate chastity. There is no such thing as moderate veracity. There is no such thing as moderate honesty. The man who is moderately chaste is unchaste; the man who is moderately honest is dishonest; the man who is moderately true is false. And what we need to get set right in the very foundations of all our education of character in this land is the great principle that our ethical convictions have got to come to be conceived as absolutely hard and fixed and immovable things. And if out from this college there can be sent men and women who will believe this, men and women who have been grounded on this principle, then from this college will go the kind of men and women who have power to do work in the world.

There is a great old saying of Confucius in his Analects, "Ten thousand men cannot stand against one right principle." And one can stand here with a joyful heart today because he believes that the primary principle of

education in this institution is to be the training of men and women into the perception of right principles, and the loyalizing of their lives to right principle, no matter at what cost that loyalty must be preserved, their whole life through.

And I congratulate President Baer, and this college, and the constituency round about this college, also, because it is to stand for hard and established conviction. We were all glad to hear President Jordan, who represents a great university, say that it is the great function of the small college, not so much to investigate unsolved problems, as to tell young men and women the things that are known to be true. There is a curious kind of tolerance in our age that extends to what men are doubtful about, but not to what they know.

There is a spirit which seems to think that men should not be sure of anything. In many institutions a man can talk of his doubts all he pleases, but he must be very careful not to say anything about his beliefs and convictions. A man finds it very hard to have any tolerance for that kind of tolerance. The kind of tolerance which will permit men to speak of their misgivings but not of their convictions, is a kind of tolerance toward which we should be absolutely intolerant. The kind of institution in which we believe, and whose ideals we are considering here today, stands for the things that it knows to be true. While it recognizes that there is a place for interrogations, and that all life is simply a raising of interrogations, it knows also that life is wasted if it does not answer the interrogations that it raises, and if it does not close the issues behind it just as fast as they can be closed and settled to young men and women. We rest not on a doctrine of doubt as to whether anything can be sure, but on the solid conviction that some things we know, and that we know that we know them.

I rejoice here today, and congratulate both this college and President Baer, because this new administration is to stand, as he has so clearly said, for hard and substantial character as against weak and indulgent selfishness. He was quoting a little while ago from Horace

Bushnell. Now, Horace Bushnell did not only say true things about the Pacific Coast of his day; Horace Bushnell left his indelible imprint upon this coast. The university which Dr. Wheeler represents here today is in part the child of Horace Bushnell's devotion to California. With old Dr. Willey, I believe, he laid out the site on which the university now stands, and they two planned together the great conceptions on the basis of which that university was to be developed. No man has left, of all the geniuses that have gone, a better mark upon this coast than Horace Bushnell. Nor did any man stand more clearly for those great ideals, which are the ideals of this occasion. I suppose that one of the most notable of all his speeches was the address at the Litchfield County Centennial, on the Age of Homespun. He stood for moral frugality and honorable living, and he taught men the place in character building which the nourishment of life in fast principles must have. It was the great lesson he taught to all theology and the pedagogy of his day. He stood for the hardening of all principles of righteousness into the immovable habits of the life of a man.

I hope that in this institution nothing will be put forth more strongly than the idea of the duty of disciplining the lives of young men and women into the doing of hard things. I hope athletic sports will never be suppressed in this college, no matter how rough they are, the rougher, within limits, the better for the young men who participate in them. I hope that the ideals of this college will always hold firmly, and its modes of discipline provide nourishment for, the highest conceptions of hard and simple and frugal character. The great need of our time is for more of this. There is too much soft indulgence in the forming of all life in our land.

I heard of a rich woman in one of our cities, who wanted a tutor for her boy. She said he was a very difficult boy to handle and she would have to have a wise tutor to take him in charge. She said that she had wanted to go to Europe a little while before and take the boy with her, but he didn't want to go. And when she insisted, he

said, "Mother, if you do, I will yell on the pier so loud that it will get into the newspapers." And he actually intimidated his mother into giving up her trip to Europe, lest she should see this young cub of hers howling on the pier.

Now, one of the great necessities of our day is for more hard and military discipline. We all hope for the day when war shall cease, but much as we hope for war to be discontinued we have got to get these military virtues into our young men and women, the kind of hard-ship that makes them glad to do difficult tasks, that makes them eager to submit themselves to them, and not rise in insurrection and abandon them—that is what we need.

I rejoice to congratulate President Baer and this college, because he has sounded in his inaugural address here without fear, the glory of missionary service. There is a great need that that ideal should be held up before all young men and the young women of this land; and I am old-fashioned enough in my educational ideas to believe that a classical college like this is the best place in which to keep alive the heroic ideal of self sacrifice and service. I represent two universities which have never departed from the old ideals of classical training, and which I hope may never depart from them. It was urged when technical education began to be largely developed in our land, and the classics were cast out from the training of young men and women—it was urged that this new kind of training in the precise and mathematical sciences would breed men of firmer principles. Now, it has not bred men of firmer principles. The technical schools of our land have not turned out men and women who see moral issues more precisely, or who live more faithfully for the right things on our earth than the young men and women who have had their education under classical influences. And the influence of our technical schools not alone has not bred firmer principle, but it most surely has not bred finer sentiment. I had occasion a little while ago to apply to several of our largest scientific schools for a man to go and teach mechanical and elec-

trical engineering in Northern India. Not a man could be found in all those schools who would go; and the president of one of them wrote quite frankly that the men that came to him were not in engineering for the sake of the good they could do to the world, but for the amount of profitable employment they could secure for themselves. I believe we are going to have to face in this land that inevitable result of our technical education. We have turned away young men and some young women from the great classical ideals of self-sacrifice in fields where they could do the most unselfish work. And I rejoice in the ideals that are to rule in this institution, because they set before us so distinctly and clearly these right ideals of life—not the acquisition of as much as can be acquired, not the attempt to gain as much from the world as possible; but the glory of paying into life as much as possible out of our own lives, even though no return whatever comes back to repayment for the work that we do for the world.

I know that the contrary ideals can be taught, even in a classical institution. And I suppose there is no literature that will teach them more dismally than the kind of literature which is often made pre-eminent in our technical schools. The note of self culture, of the selfish principle of life is common enough in all literature and all too common in our own which is given some place in our technical schools. Old Landor illustrated and expressed it:

“I strove with none, for none was worth my strife,
Nature I loved and after nature art,
I warmed both hands before the fire of life.
It sinks and I am ready to depart.”

The doctrine is possible in a classical college, but no graduate should ever be allowed to think himself ready to depart with such an autobiography.

I rejoice in the phrase which President Baer used, which I think was first spoken by Mr. Henry M. Stanley, and which he used in the sentence descriptive of young Glave, who he said was the best lieutenant he had had in

Africa. "He was one of those men," said Stanley, "who relish a task for its bigness, and who greet hard labor with a fierce joy." It is with that fierce joy and that relish of the bigness of a task that the young men and women who are trained here will go out if they are trained in those ideals to which this administration and this college have been pledged in our hearing today, and to which we intend to hold this college and this administration true.

We rejoiced to hear the president a few moments ago say that this college had no ambition to be numerically great. Well, it is of no value to have that kind of ambition, for that kind of ambition leads not one step toward its fulfillment, and not having that kind of ambition, but being great, is the inevitable way to make a college or a university great. This college cannot do the things that have been promised here today without becoming great in spite of itself. Let it be known that in one spot of this land there is a college that stands for these ideals, that actually gets these ideals embodied in all its work and discipline, and to that college young men and women will flock from all over this land and from all over the world. All you need to do is to erect somewhere an institution over whose gates you inscribe, "Whatsoever things are true," and be faithful to that inscription, and you have made a great college, no matter how you may try to keep it obscure or small.

I think the greatest college that I ever saw, was in China. It is a college which has left its marks forever on that country. Out of that small college, came most of the Chinese professors for the two Chinese universities that were in existence prior to the Boxer uprising. It was the life sacrifice and service of one man and his wife. They resolved to build a college with three principles. First, it was to give China, not what it wished but what it needed; second, to do its work with absolute thoroughness—it would not attempt very much, but what it did attempt it would be better than it was done anywhere else in China; and third, it would be Christian through and through, with no timidity or concealment. I believe

this institution would rest secure with some such foundation as this. It would inevitably take its place among the great institutions of this state. You would serve not one state alone, but all this land and all the world. You would be great, for all greatness is to be measured in the terms of great service; and all great service is to be measured in the terms of impact on human character; and if in this place character can be fashioned so that it cannot be changed when it leaves here, and set in the right principles of the everlastingly true things, this institution is great already.

And last of all, I rejoice to congratulate both President Baer and this institution, and our whole church, and the whole Christian church throughout all the world, because this college is to be religious without any timidity about its profession. One of the most pathetic sights in all this land is to see strong men—men otherwise strong in every regard—moral cowards in the matter of their religious convictions. There are men who are hypocrites, not in the ordinary sense, because they believe more than they tell the world they believe. It seems to me we want more institutions in which religion will not be everlastingly apologized for, in which it will not be compromised, in which we will write it right on the front door, and be ashamed that no passerby shall read it there. The individual character requires religion—requires it in order to have a right definition of what character should be—requires it in order to have the power by which to attain that rightly defined ideal; and the land as a whole needs religion. I read the other day with great interest an editorial in the Wall Street Journal. You are not wont to hear the voice of the prophet from Wall Street; but there was an editorial in the Wall Street Journal, entitled, "A call to piety." "What America needs," says the editorial, "more than railway extensions and western irrigations and a low tariff and a bigger wheat crop and a merchant marine and a new navy, is a revival of piety—the kind mother and father used to have, piety that counted it good business to stop for daily prayer before breakfast right in the middle of harvest, that quit field work a half hour ear-

lier Thursday night so as to get the chores done and go to prayer meeting, that borrowed money to pay the preacher's salary and prayed the Heavenly Father in secret for the saving of the rich man who looked with scorn upon such things." That is what we need, a return to the things that are everlastingly true. Now, I have never been able, myself, to sing that the old-time religion is good enough for me, because I think we ought to have a better kind of religion than that now, and that in this, as in everything else, men and women should be moving forward to fuller things, but we do need real religion, old or new. We need in our national life young men who have a clear conception of the absolutely imperative necessity to our national well-being of those great streams of life and power that can flow from the springs of true religion.

And when we say religion we mean just one thing. I rejoice that President Baer did not attempt to cover it all over with a whole lot of generalities. When we speak about religion we mean Christianity. There is no use of beating about the bush—we don't stand as a Christian college here for the ethics of Christianity divorced from all else that is in religion. We do not stand for anything secondary and external. When we say religion we mean Christianity as a great historic power, as a religion which has its roots in the past, from which you cannot separate it—a religion which is also a great living force, and a moulder of human life. In one word, as President Baer so forcefully put it, the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ.

On the walls of the nation's military academy at West Point, there is a very significant marble tablet. You all know they are remodelling the entire academy, but they will leave untouched that old and best beloved building of the school. Set all around the walls are guns buried in the solid masonry, and right above the guns all around, there is a row of green marble tablets. Each one of those marble tablets contains the name of one of the great revolutionary generals in our war with Great Britain, and underneath each name is the date of birth and the date of death. But there is one marble shield that has only one date on it—born such and such a date. It bears no date of

death. I came down through the aisle of that chapel once with a group of cadets. And one of them stopped before that shield, pointed up to it, and said, "That is the most striking thing about West Point to me." "Well," I said, "no stranger would know what it was." "Yet," he said, "that was Benedict Arnold's shield." They put up on the wall the shield of Benedict Arnold, and they wrote on it the date of his honorable birth, but his dishonorable death they refused to inscribe on the walls of the nation's training school. I thought as I looked up at that green marble tablet of the traitor, who denied his land, of those great words of our Saviour, "He that confesseth me before men, him will I also confess before my Father which is in Heaven; and he that denieth me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in Heaven."

It is proposed in this college that there should be no inheritance of Benedict Arnold's curse. It is proposed here that there should be opened up a foundation of truth, an unqualified religious life and religious faith, so that out from this college there will go over this state, which is a great thing; over this nation, which is a greater thing; and out over all the world, which is a greater thing still, those great types of young men and women, which it is the business of colleges to breed and send out into the world, loving the things that are true, and giving their lives to them for the love that they bear to all righteousness. It is because we believe that the college will really try to do this that we rejoice today.

GREETINGS

The following are a few of many congratulatory letters and telegrams which were received.

Boston Mass., Oct. 17th, 1906.

To the Trustees, Faculty and Students of Occidental College:

I hope your cause will continue to prosper in full glory like the blazing stars.

Pull together with zeal, righteousness and honest pur-

poses and your battle will be won to serve our common country with useful men and women from "Occidental." This is my earnest wish for your success.

The Lord bless your new President with health, strength and wisdom in his duties, also bless every one of you, young and old in this new era of your undertaking. I regret very much I am unable to be with you at the inauguration.

Yours sincerely,

ANTHONY BAER.

New York, Oct. 25, 1906.

*John Willis Baer, President Occidental College,
Los Angeles, California:*

Hopes and good wishes, large as all America, Easternly rich, westernly strenuous, Northernly sincere, Southernly cordial, all yours.

OFFICERS HOME BOARD.

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 25.

Rev. H. K. Walker, D.D.,

Regret exceedingly that circumstances prevent my taking part in inauguration ceremonies.

California wishes Dr. Baer and Occidental, all success. We need more such men and institutions.

GEO. PARDEE, *Governor.*

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22, 1906.

My dear Dr. Baer:

May all good fortune go with you throughout your term as president of Occidental College.

Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



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